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[PER ANNUM, SPECIES, IN ADVANCE.]

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LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1826.

WHOLE VOLUME, XI.

TERMS OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE FOR 1826.

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MEXICAN CONGRESS.

Message from Citizen Guadalupe Victoria, President of the United Mexican States, to the Chambers of the General Congress, pronounced at the solemn opening of its annual session on the 1st of January, 1826.

GENTLEMEN: Our country having increased in prosperity, even beyond the expectation formed from the flattering prospects of the preceding year, having acquired in her course, a degree of internal respect, which has gratified our most sanguine wishes and furnished the hope, of a happiness without limits, in the development ever progressive of the numerous sources and elements of power and grandeur; which abound in this fortunate land, and having at length reaped the fruit of fifteen years of heroic toil, Mexico is placed on a level with the great nations of the Universe, and gives promise of gigantic advances in the career of improvement; this wonderful combination of events unfolds the magnificent plan traced by providence, when regulating, with a wise hand, the order, the means and the fulfilment of the destinies of the Republic.

The august ceremony which has surrounded me, to my inexpressible gratification, with the representatives of the illustrious Mexican people, to-day that they return to the exercise of their important legislative functions, gives me an opportunity to present to the Chambers and to the nation a sketch of the year 1825 which will be remarkable in our annals, as more abundant than those which have hitherto preceded it, in the favors dispensed to us by the God of Nature and of Society. I comply at the same time, with the grateful task of making public the acts of my whole administration, while the Secretaries of the Government fulfil the obligation imposed upon them by the Constitution, of rendering an account to Congress at the commencement of every year of the affairs of their several departments.

The month of January, of the year which has just closed, has reserved great celebrity from their having been then manifested to the diplomatic agents assembled in London, the disposition of the Government of His Britannic Majesty to enter into amicable relations with, and to recognize the Independence of the new American States. This decisive act of the profound policy of the British ministry has disconcerted the plans and machinations of our external enemies, by surprising the cabinets of the allied powers. This has been revealed the secret of their ulterior intentions, and they have been forced to confess that they renounced for the future all armed intervention in subjects relating to the insurgent Americans. It was in agitation to extend and establish beyond the Ocean the absurd principles of legitimacy and to abolish liberal ideas in the new world. Protests, repeated acts, a mysterious correspondence with the court of Madrid, all this conspired to found a suspicion that Spain in order to preserve the remnants of its detestable sway, was endeavouring to procure the assistance of the armies and navies of other nations. The invasion of the Peninsula in 1823, including the fatal design of placing Ferdinand VII in a situation to undertake the reconquest of his former colonies. By his proclamation to the Spaniards, the French generalissimo wished to insinuate that such were the views of his august uncle. Let us acknowledge the generous feeling of the British nation which impelled her to fly to the aid of the cause of reason, of justice and of liberty—and to redeem the Americans from the evils and disasters of war, by the interposition of her credit. The debt of our gratitude is so much the more flattering, as the resolution of the cabinet of St. James rested on the unanimous approbation of the English interested in all their relations for the triumph of American Independence. A nation eminently industrious, in which politics and commerce turn on an axis, participates in the progress and stability of other nations which possess the materials that luxury and habit have rendered necessary. An event of such importance has opened a door of communication between the two worlds—and Mexico, called by her happy location to play a conspicuous part in the new order of things, prides herself on the inexhaustible richness of her soil. Our agent in London enjoys, since that period, the diplomatic rank with which he was announced by our government. The Charge d'Affaires of H. B. M. resides in the capital of the Republic, and, associated with Mr. Morier, who arrived at Vera Cruz on the 14th of the last month, will be employed very shortly in the conclusion of a treaty which, I confidently hope, will effect a reconciliation of the interests of both nations. The Congress will take into consideration this grave negotiation, which holds suspended the attention of Europe.

France has solemnly pronounced her anxious wishes to strengthen her mercantile relations with this and the other new republics of America, under guarantees emanating from her government. It is desirable, as well for the advantage of France as for that of the new continent, that the clamors of those Frenchmen should prevail in her cabinet, who have ever been animated with the love of glory, and who seek with earnestness a new and rich market for their abundant industry. However the real aspect of the original act may be considered in diplomacy, by which the independence of Hayti has been recognized, it has justified incontestably the right of insurrection, and raised the principle of the expediency of the time being, above that other

false principle which makes no distinction between communities of men and herds of cattle. With no fear of being in error, I consider this fact as a forward step on the part of France, which must lead her on gradually to imitate the glorious example of her dextrous rival. This opinion has been recently strengthened by the consent of the court of Versailles to send out to us a commercial agent, and to receive one appointed by the Republic. It may not be improper to remark that similar measures were taken by England before the final accomplishment of her intentions with regard to the new world. Although it may be the policy of France to postpone the moment of a definitive resolution, it is certain, and a source of gratification to the friends of humanity, that her actual disposition towards the Republic are by no means alarming. The King of the Netherlands, a descendant of the house of Orange, that illustrious supporter of liberty who governs his people with equity and justice, has recognized a provisional consul for Mexico, who is now acting officially in that country, which the active and enterprising genius of its inhabitants have raised upon drained marshes. D'Quartel, commissioner from the King of this Republic, expresses to me, in the name of his Government, the adhesion which it professes to the philanthropic principles of our existence.

The President of the Council of Government of Prussia has communicated the appointment of a commercial agent to the Republic, who is now in the capital of this confederation. The progress of the Commercial Company of the Rhine has without doubt, induced the cabinet of Berlin to open, for the advantage of their country, this path, hitherto unknown to the centre of Europe.

The foreign journals communicate satisfactory notices respecting the intentions of Sweden and Denmark. And although the Government is not in possession of such official information as might enable them to assure the Chambers of this fact, yet it is reasonable to suppose that two maritime powers, not within the immediate reach of foreign influence, and which may supply some of the articles formerly derived from the commerce heretofore maintained by Spain, should hasten to form friendly relations with the American nations.

In the conduct of the Emperor of the Russias, nothing is observed hostile to the happy resolution of the Americans; and as Mexico is, of all the new States, the nearest to the Russian possessions, sooner or later communications will be established with the court of St. Petersburg. Our attention is fixed even now on the memorable ukase of the 28th of September, 1821, prohibiting all persons, not being Russians, from exercising any commerce, fishery, or industry, whatever, on the islands or coasts of the north-west part of America, from the Straits of Bhering to the 51st degree of latitude, or on the Allection or Curle islands, or on the eastern coast of Siberia. The protests made by the United States of the north, have explained sufficiently how far this law effected the sovereignty of the seas.

The Holy Father, uniting in himself the double investiture of Sovereign of Rome and head of the Catholic Church, has high claims on the veneration and affection of the Mexicans, who anxiously aspire to connect themselves with the Father of the Faithful, in objects exclusively religious and ecclesiastical. The benevolent letter of the 29th July last, addressed to me by Senor Leon XII, is expressive of his ideas of justice, and induces a belief that our envoy, who arrived in Brussels in August of the last year, may be patiently received and permitted to render homage to the legitimate successor of St. Peter.

And coming to the nations of the happy hemisphere of Columbus, justice and gratitude oblige us first to mention that which is the most ancient in America, and was the first of the civilized world which solemnly acknowledged our rights, after it had preceded us in the heroic resolution of throwing off the yoke of the mother country. The United States of the north, models of political virtue and moral rectitude, are advancing under the system of confederated republics, whose adoption among us by the most spontaneous action on record, strengthening the intimate union between the neighboring nations, places us on a level with the country of Washington. A Minister Plenipotentiary of that nation, residing near our government, is appointed to conclude treaties, which will soon be submitted to the deliberation of Congress. The definitive settlement of the limits between both nations is very important, and the government is endeavouring to facilitate the conclusion of this business upon the unalterable basis of frankness and good faith.

The Republic of Colombia, identifying with our principles in peace and in war, has concluded a treaty of union, league and perpetual confederation, which was solemnly ratified, the inviolable pledge of harmony between two friendly countries allied by nature. The squadron of Colombia was prepared to sail for our coast, in fulfillment of one of the articles of the convention; but the recent success of our arms rendered in the opinion of Government its arrival unnecessary.

The great victories of President Bolivar will hasten in Peru its anxiously desired organization. The independence of that province was acknowledged at the time of the Protectorate of General San Martin, and since our minister appointed by any of the various provisional governments of Peru has yet presented himself in Mexico.

The Chief of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata has professed the firmest and most cordial friendship of that nation towards Mexico.

The Chilean Republic not exempt from momentary changes, cannot delay to communicate with Mexico most intimately and most frequently.

During the past year some correspondence has been held with the Republic of the Centre, in order to preserve entire the state of the Chiapas and the government in conformity to the views of Congress, will prefer measures of peace and friendship as long as they are sufficient to maintain the honor of the nation. A Charge d'Affaires to Guatemala has been nominated, who will depart as soon as he obtains the constitutional consent of the Chamber of Senators.

The desired union of Representatives from all the American nations will soon be realized in Panama, to consolidate the alliance, and the sincere friendship of the great family, which with repeated prodigies of valor and exertions of constancy, has thrown off forever the Spanish yoke. The Plenipotentiaries of Mexico will sail during the course of the present month. I congratulate the Chambers and the American Continent on the near approach of an event which history will record as the most important which perhaps may occur in the nineteenth century.

And viewing the brilliant condition of the interior, new and important triumphs have heightened the glory of the Republic. The Spanish squadron in the Pacific, which encouraged the hopes of the government of Madrid, even after the campaign of Ayacucho, capitulated on the 1st of May, at Montevideo, in the Californias—augmenting our naval forces with the ship of the line Asia, now the Mexican Congress, and the brig of war Constance. The importance of this fact is incalculable in Politics, and morally presents considerations highly honorable to Mexico—which was chosen among all the States which border on the great ocean, to receive the last spoils of the dying power of Spain in the seas of America. The generosity of the Republic, pledged to those unfortunate persons who adopted a new and better country, has paid them the dues of the Spanish government, which withhold from all, its engagements, whilst it demands their sacrifices.

The Chambers participate, at this moment, in the joy which transports me, remembering that at the end of four years of exertions and useless toils to effect the surrender of the famous Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, that this lowered which Cortes hoisted in the Mexican waters. By reason of the organized plans of the government, of a vigorous siege by sea and land, and the daring movement of our marine upon that of the enemy, which a skillful hand directed, our troops took possession, on the 21st of November, of that post which is named the Gibraltar of America, which may be called the Key of Mexico, and which protected the sworn enemies of Independence at the gates of the Republic. An event of such magnitude, and which has been an object of the most ardent wishes of patriots, indemnifies the losses the nation has suffered by long years of contest, and is flattering to the Congress and Government at the success of their efforts exerted for the prosperity of the Mexican States. The Republic has obtained the highest character, which repeated testimonials daily testify, and has impressed the last seal to the triumph of the great cause of the liberty of America, radically identified with the fate of Mexico. The government which views the National Congress seated on a throne of justice, asks of its august munificence that recompense to the valiant soldiers of the country which they deserve.

The Treasury, which in all countries is the barometer of their riches and aggrandizement, is about to experience the most advantageous increase to its receipts. The creation of public funds has inspired our creditors with that confidence which constitutes the magic of our resources. The national credit in foreign markets rises proportionally with the scrupulous observance of our engagements to the houses who have loaned us. That of Barclay, Richards, & Co. of London, negotiated advantageously the loan which was authorized to do by the Republic. Happily, very little of it has been paid for ordinary expenses. The purchase of vessels, armament, clothing, and equipment for the army, the collection of valuable and productive crops of tobacco, the finding a very respectable portion of the loan contracted in 1823 with the English house of B. A. Colson & Co. and the most punctual payment of the dividends of the interest and ordinary liquidation, have been the objects of its investment, and with what advantage is seen in the army, in the augmentation of our marine in the acquisition of Ulloa, in the interior and exterior security which we enjoy, and in other improvements. The half of the products of the marine customs, and in Mexico suffering, by consent of government, very strict orders have been given that the half of those, that is the fourth part of their whole value, be deposited in Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Puebla, Villa Rica, Tampico, de las Puercas, Soto la Marina, and Religion, to be employed in the complete and prompt payment of dividends and ordinary liquidation, without the necessity of having recourse to the remainder of the last loan, which is in London at the disposal of government.

The regulation of a Tariff, so very urgent, will give to commerce that impulse, of which, perhaps, it stands in need; and the future estimate will show advantages which, compared with that of 1824, and even with that of 1825, will be more general and perfect. The maritime custom-houses have, for some months, been progressing towards a complete organization, which they will, no doubt, attain, on the plan designated for the purpose. The States of the Chiapas, Queretaro, Puebla, Talasco, and Yucatan, have received that assistance, in money, which their resources, at this moment, do not supply. They will become productive, and revivifications to them will cease. The allowances to Bejar, Colahuila, Chihuahua, and Tejas, have been opportunely attended to. To the Californias successors of every kind have been sent. The public stores of the capital are furnished with abundance of clothing and equipment for the army, which ensures its permanent respectability.

Commerce, the channel of communication between consumption and production, is advancing, beyond all calculation, upon the shores of Mexico; and neither monopoly nor rivalry have been able to affect the markets. Yet the prosperity of commerce demands a short and convenient internal circulation, which the Chambers will perfect, in considering, during its present session, the project

of roads.—There is scarcely a subject on which the general opinion is so decisively expressed.

The system of the Treasury, adopted by the sovereignty of the nation, has been prosecuted with care and effect, by the Executive. Through the exertion of constant efforts, and as the height of our good fortune, I can anticipate the Chambers in the agreeable intelligence that it is probable the exigencies of the present year may be supplied by the natural productions of our soil. Let the salutary effects of the past year be quieted, who distrust the immense resources of the nature of the genius, and of the industry, of our truly fortunate country.

The army has re-established its moral character, the principle of its existence; and discipline has advanced, in one year, beyond all calculation, as well in the troops of the line as in the active militia. The brilliancy of their equipments, the excellence of their arms, contribute in a great measure to render our army comparable with the best in the world. More than half of the numerous armament procured in Europe, has arrived in the Republic, and we are gradually receiving the remainder, fulfilling abundantly the wishes of the nation. It is supplied with artillery for the fortified points, of the coasts, and for the service of the field. Orders have been given to form, in Perote an abundant deposit of munitions, that they may be protected from the inclemency of the northern coast, and with other views of obvious expediency. To the presidial companies a provisional form has been given, until the Chambers resolve upon the proposition of the 23d of March last, taking care to provide them with clothing, armament, and munitions, to keep in check the uncivilized tribes. The Yaguis Indians, in Upper Sonora, revolted, committing some assassinations; but the activity of the military chief, and of the political authorities, dissuaded them to ask peace, and to avoid the repetition of similar outrages. The Congress, adopting measures analogous to their philanthropic feelings and to the compassion which those unfortunate individuals of the human race inspire, will promote their social enjoyments, ever avoiding the barbarous policy of the Spanish government, which, by regulations printed and circulated among the military chiefs of those frontiers, ordered the extermination of the Yaguis, in order to consolidate their destruction. The government has attempted to conciliate the Chiefs, by every measure of peace and lenity; and the sword will not be drawn except to punish revolts. The points of approximation to the enemy have been guarded, by an opportune detachment of troops. The state of defence in Yucatan is very respectable, and the government, from its vicinity to China, has regarded with attention. These precautions are not in vain, even though the physical and moral weakness of the enemy be evident. The injuries and disorganization of San Juan de Ulloa are now repairing, so that the first port in the Republic may be maintained in perfect security.

Our fleet having discharged its duty, in affecting the surrender of Ulloa, has been dispatched to protect our coasts from the incursion of pirates and smugglers. The ships of the line which are expected, will shortly increase its force, and will protect our commerce in the Mexican Empire—two brigs of war and a schooner on similar service in the South Sea. The intercourse with the Californias, which was paralyzed for want of vessels, has been facilitated by the construction, at San Blas, of two packet-schooners. The ship of the line, Mexican Congress, now equipping, will sail within a month, from Acapulco for our northern coast, to be there employed in the service of the nation.

The Supreme Executive power charged with the prompt and complete administration of justice in the confederation, has exerted itself, that the existing laws in favour of the property, honour, and life of the citizen, may not prove brilliant chimeras, nor their decisions act as snares for the innocent, or promote the impunity of the guilty. The Chambers know how far the powers of government extend, and the earnestness with which it regards this complicated part of the social organization. Congress must take measures in order that the judicial power may commence its labours; the act for the administration of justice in the district and territories of the confederation, will complete to the worthy citizens who compose them, the security of the inalienable privileges of social man. The constitution of the several States, when examined, exhibit the judgment and circumspection with which the Legislatures have established the bases of this branch, according to the forms of the general Constitution, and in conformity with the luminous principles of legislative science. The astonishing advancement in the moral character of the Republic proves no less the stability and solid disposition of the Mexicans, than the regular operation of the institutions which we have adopted, and their analogy to the national habits, industry and high wisdom, derived from the States, took refuge in the capital, and sheltered by its numerous population, committed their infamous outrages in the darkness of night, and even in the light of day. These excited the energy of government, which, aided by the salutary law of the 3d of October, has effected the disappearance, punishment, and prevention of crime. The trial by jury of these atrocious offences, may effect, when the experiment is tried in the federal district, the delightful discovery that the Republic has attained that state of perfection which this species of trial infers.

Information extending itself throughout all classes of society. The government is gratified by the amelioration of the existing establishments of education, by the formation of others, and by the strenuous efforts need to render the light of knowledge among the people inextinguishable. A select assemblage of citizens, anxious for the glory of their country, have conceived and realized the design of creating in the capital an Institute for the perfection of the sciences, literature, and the arts. The Executive has sanctioned the statutes enacted for its regulation, and has applied to the Chambers for the assignment of funds. The Academy of San Carlos holds its doors open to the acquisition of good taste in the arts which conduce to the comforts of life. The formation of a national museum has been commenced, which will be the depository of the rare & precious productions of our soil, for the instruction of the youthful student and the admiration of the traveler. Colleges are forming in the different States, for the study of moral and physical sciences, comprehending political economy, legislation, and other attainments, which the presiding spirit of the Spanish administration had rendered strangers to our land. Scholarships for the students of education are increasing in number, and the system of Lancaster is becoming general through the efforts of the company of Mexico, assisted by the government. Various societies and academies add to the rapid march of improvement. The greater portion of the State have acquired printing offices, and the free thoughts of the Mexicans find the press, with active employment even in the remotest of the Republic. The government is engaged in the

preparation of an extensive system of education, which will derive from the Chambers the attention due to the highest of their executive faculties.

The working of the mines has given employment to a large amount of foreign capital, has revived the population of the interior, and animated the exertions of agriculture and commerce. Industry has disappeared, useful occupation has succeeded, and the hopes of families are renewed. No one had passed from opulence to the most abject poverty. A spirit of generous emulation reigns in the arts, and the circulation of the signs of value which increased the level of the public riches. The introduction of machines for the separation of metals from the ore, and the presence of skilled artists will diffuse here the lights which we formerly enjoyed in Europe. My imagination can scarcely embrace the excess of happiness which is in reserve for our country.

Manufactures, which secondly, still the fund of our resources, have visibly augmented. Manufactures of paper, of iron, of glass, of cotton thread—all this proves the activity and enterprise of the Mexicans.

Although until now the communication of the two seas by a canal across the Isthmus of Chontalpe appears problematical, every doubt has disappeared as to the facility of opening short and excellent carriage roads to the commerce of the world. The expedition, which the government ordered to that quarter, has returned with a confirmation of these notions, and has fulfilled in a great measure their objects. The Secretary of State will communicate in detail to the Chambers, the untiring efforts of the government, to leave nothing undone in the important objects of creating encouragement, and advancing the organization of the interior.

Let me be permitted to direct the attention of the Chambers from this uninterrupted course of prosperity to the sad remembrance of the victims of a desolating pestilence which swept away great numbers of infants and children of tender age. The government visited the mansions of grief, and its succours were proportioned to the extent and their lamentable effects—these fortunately have ceased.

Yet an infinite consolation fixes our attention again in the development of the germ of our liberties, which is forming constantly a fruitful and luxuriant tree, and extending the elements of life throughout the federative body. A year ago those persons lamented our fate, who entertained the foolish belief that we were incapable of being governed by the most sublime of known systems. It was thought that the code of the nation was a theory vain in itself, and that we should be at length deceived in the result. It was thought that our legislators, destitute of foresight, or overwhelmed, if you please, by a torrent of dangerous ideas, would involve the people in the disasters of anarchy, when they wished to call them to social perfection. The Mexicans, intimate with nature with all its good and great, and perfect, inspired at each vain prediction of ignorance, and perhaps, of bad faith. Universal content, adhesion to the laws, respect for the conservative maxims of our political existence, all contribute to support the wisdom, and profound calculation of our Legislatures.

Our country, crowned with glory, displays, in the presence of the Universe, peace, philanthropy, and virtue, sheltered in her bosom. From the government we see her transmitting her name to distant centuries with the majesty of her principles, and the immensity of her resources. The Chambers of the General Mexican Congress, in the plenitude of their power will take care to consummate the grandeur and happiness of the Republic. I have spoken.

NINETEETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

OFFICIAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PROCEEDING OF EXECUTION; U. S. COURTS.

Feb. 13, 1826.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom were referred certain resolutions, on the 18th of December, &c. &c. have agreed on the following reports.

The first resolution referred to the Committee, proposes the repeal of the 25th section of the Judicial Act of September, 1789. That section, as well known, prescribes the mode of procuring writs of error, in the Supreme Court of the United States, for the re-examination of cases decided by the Judicial tribunals of a State, in certain cases.

The question is not, whether this provision might not be usefully amended, or modified. The resolution referred to the Committee expresses the proposition, that the whole provision should be repealed. In this opinion the Committee do not concur; and they report therefore, that the resolution ought not to pass.

In regard to the second resolution, the Committee find, that at the last session of the Supreme Court two cases were heard and decided, in the consideration of which it became necessary to examine, at large, into the state of the law regulating process, and especially final process, in the Courts of the United States. For the purpose of bringing fully to the view of the House the laws which have been passed on this subject, and the decisions of the Court in relation to them, the Committee have obtained copies of the reports of the cases before mentioned and have annexed them hereto.

The Committee further find, that, in conformity to the opinions of the Supreme Court, as pronounced in these cases, the Circuit Court for the District of Kentucky has established certain rules, regulating the process of execution in suits in that Court; a copy of which rules is also hereto annexed.

The Committee, having deliberately considered the subject, find difficulty in recommending a law to render execution process uniform, in all the Courts of the United States. Any such law, however framed, would, from the great differences which exist in the Laws of the several States, be certain to be found inconvenient, if not impracticable, in some cases. It would be to colour to State laws and local usages in one State, to introduce into others. On the other hand, the Committee think it would be wholly unsafe to provide, as a universal rule, that the State laws and usages which they exist from time to time, should be taken, with all their fluctuations and changes, as

Female Patriotism.—In the speech of Mr. PEACE on the bill for the relief of Penelope Denny, he mentioned the under petticoat of Mrs. Bailey, of *Stonington*, instead of Groton, the scene of her patriotic heroism. (Mr. Barber, her next door neighbor, might have corrected Mr. P.) The introduction of so singular a caricature in a Congressional debate, might excite a smile, unless accompanied by an explanation.—In 1814, when Commodore Decatur's squadron was blockaded by Commodore Hardy, *Stonington* was attacked by the enemy, and gained immortal honor by repulsing them. Attacks were also threatened on New-London and Decatur, daily, nightly, and hourly, either in earnest or by way of harassing diversion. On one occasion, the hostile ships were within half an hour's sail of New-London. The forts and lines were manned there and at Groton, half a mile distant on the opposite side of the river. In the urgency of the case, two 10 or 24 pounders which were unemployed, were taken up by the citizens set on duty, and

in the past and much to mourn over in the present; but the picture which rises before me, and displays to my imagination those scenes of future trouble to which hang over our commonwealth, is more appalling than all we have passed through. I see the danger which the property of private and paroled men is exposed by the present deranged administration of Justice. I see your legislature filled with acrimony & speaking the language of bitter-unsparing opposition. I see two sets of men contending for the Supreme Bench, and this great pillar of safety becoming an object of terror to the very people by whom it was erected. How long shall this deplorable state of things be continued! How long shall the repose of 600,000 people be interrupted to elevate a few men to office, and to gratify the views of partisan intrigue and ambition! Was Government instituted for this purpose—to be thrown into a ferment by every demagogue who might seek for power! Is the happiness of a great people to become the plaything of passion, and to be sacrificed without ceremony by those who may struggle for office! If so, then the strictest plan to elect it, will be a continuance of this miserable contest. For it is the privilege of the free to bring disgrace upon themselves whenever they prefer it to honor and to become slaves, so soon as they are tired of freedom. But I sincerely pray that Kentucky may never be reduced to a condition so degrading and impotent; and my efforts, however feeble shall at all times be exerted to prevent so sad a catastrophe and to stop the current of public opinion which following the mad career of violence and of passion.

THE SPECTATOR

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1826.

A publication in the *Reporter* of the 6th inst signed "J. Fayette Farmer," unhesitatingly states, that "the judges breakers have put into circulation a *Petition* to the governor, praying his excellency, most humbly, to convene the legislature, that a compromise court may be established &c." We think it due to the party intended to be calumniated by this *Fayette Farmer* as well as to candor to state, that the first intimation we ever had of an intention to petition the governor to call a meeting of the legislature, was from an enemy to the reorganizing law, and a friend to the old court; that a few days afterwards we were applied to by four as respectable gentlemen of the old party as any in the state, and possessing political talents inferior to none, to print a team of these petitions to be circulated through the state, and to give it a place in the *Kentucky Gazette* all which was done at their particular request and at their proper costs. In addition to this, we were directed to forward our paper containing the petition to 50 gentlemen (not our subscribers) and whose names were furnished us, to be paid for by the old court party, with which we also complied. We are well assured that the gentlemen who procured the petitions to be printed and circulated, had no other than honest views to bring about an amiable adjustment of political differences in the state, upon principles fair and honorable to both the contending parties. We are anxious that their purpose should be accomplished;—every one who is disposed to oppose such an adjustment, cannot be deemed a friend to order or to his country.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Tuesday, February 21.

The Resolutions of the Bar, and Officers of the Court, relative to the decease of Mr Justice Todd, were moved, and ordered by the Court to be entered on the minutes.

The ship *Marianna Flora*, &c. Appellants, vs. United States, &c. Appellees.

The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Webster, for the appellants, and by Mr. Everett, in reply, for the appellees, &c.

At a full meeting of the Bar and Officers of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Court Room at the city of Washington, on Monday, the 20th day of February, Anno Domini 1826. Mr. Attorney General Wirt being called to the Chair, the following resolves were proposed by Mr. Webster, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Bar, and Officers of the Court, feel sensibly the loss which this Court and the Country has sustained, in the death of the Hon. Thomas Todd, late a Judge of this Court.

Resolved, That to testify their respect for the virtues and talents of the deceased, and their sense of the loss which the community has sustained by his death, the members of this Bar, and the Officers of the Court, will wear the usual badge of mourning, for the residue of the Term.

Resolved, That the Attorney General, in the hall of the Bar, and Officers of the Court, do respectfully move the Court, that the foregoing resolutions may be entered on the minutes of his proceedings.

WM. WIRT, Chairman.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

"Pacifcator" again attempts to address you upon a subject the most important and interesting perhaps that has engaged your attention for many years. And however much the views I gave you in the last Gazette may be revised, and corrected, yet I am conscious that they were bottomed upon honest feelings, and arose from an ardent wish to promote the general good, by calming the tumult and disorder which seem to have almost unsettled the very foundations of the Government. It is folly in us now to ask, why what party was this tumult created! The only question should be, how can it be settled! Wise men, whose the mischief should immediately strive to remedy the evil. Delay and idle deliberation in such cases are sometimes followed by misfortunes which for a long time retard the progress of improvement, and cripple the enterprising spirit of the people. As for myself although I may be mistaken in my sentiments upon this subject, yet I know that I am not mistaken in my feelings. I am anxious for the glory of the state, and for the public good, to see its citizens once more interchange those friendly feelings which sweeten society, and bless it with the smile of peace. I wish to see the trumpet tongue of scandal hushed in the land, and all the malignant stormy feelings which faction produces, banished far distant from our borders. Look around you and what is there to please the eye, or gladden the soul of the Patriot! Look to the future and calmly reflect upon the melancholy prospect which it exhibits. And although many have cried out that "all is well," yet they must convince my understanding of the fact, and disprove the abundant testimony which surrounds me, before my apprehensions can be lulled to sleep. I see much to regret

in the past and much to mourn over in the present; but the picture which rises before me, and displays to my imagination those scenes of future trouble to which hang over our commonwealth, is more appalling than all we have passed through. I see the danger which the property of private and paroled men is exposed by the present deranged administration of Justice. I see your legislature filled with acrimony & speaking the language of bitter-unsparing opposition. I see two sets of men contending for the Supreme Bench, and this great pillar of safety becoming an object of terror to the very people by whom it was erected. How long shall this deplorable state of things be continued! How long shall the repose of 600,000 people be interrupted to elevate a few men to office, and to gratify the views of partisan intrigue and ambition! Was Government instituted for this purpose—to be thrown into a ferment by every demagogue who might seek for power! Is the happiness of a great people to become the plaything of passion, and to be sacrificed without ceremony by those who may struggle for office! If so, then the strictest plan to elect it, will be a continuance of this miserable contest. For it is the privilege of the free to bring disgrace upon themselves whenever they prefer it to honor and to become slaves, so soon as they are tired of freedom. But I sincerely pray that Kentucky may never be reduced to a condition so degrading and impotent; and my efforts, however feeble shall at all times be exerted to prevent so sad a catastrophe and to stop the current of public opinion which following the mad career of violence and of passion.

THE SPECTATOR

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1826.

A publication in the *Reporter* of the 6th inst signed "J. Fayette Farmer," unhesitatingly states, that "the judges breakers have put into circulation a *Petition* to the governor, praying his excellency, most humbly, to convene the legislature, that a compromise court may be established &c." We think it due to the party intended to be calumniated by this *Fayette Farmer* as well as to candor to state, that the first intimation we ever had of an intention to petition the governor to call a meeting of the legislature, was from an enemy to the reorganizing law, and a friend to the old court; that a few days afterwards we were applied to by four as respectable gentlemen of the old party as any in the state, and possessing political talents inferior to none, to print a team of these petitions to be circulated through the state, and to give it a place in the *Kentucky Gazette* all which was done at their particular request and at their proper costs. In addition to this, we were directed to forward our paper containing the petition to 50 gentlemen (not our subscribers) and whose names were furnished us, to be paid for by the old court party, with which we also complied. We are well assured that the gentlemen who procured the petitions to be printed and circulated, had no other than honest views to bring about an amiable adjustment of political differences in the state, upon principles fair and honorable to both the contending parties. We are anxious that their purpose should be accomplished;—every one who is disposed to oppose such an adjustment, cannot be deemed a friend to order or to his country.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Tuesday, February 21.

The Resolutions of the Bar, and Officers of the Court, relative to the decease of Mr Justice Todd, were moved, and ordered by the Court to be entered on the minutes.

The ship *Marianna Flora*, &c. Appellants, vs. United States, &c. Appellees.

The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Webster, for the appellants, and by Mr. Everett, in reply, for the appellees, &c.

At a full meeting of the Bar and Officers of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Court Room at the city of Washington, on Monday, the 20th day of February, Anno Domini 1826. Mr. Attorney General Wirt being called to the Chair, the following resolves were proposed by Mr. Webster, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Bar, and Officers of the Court, feel sensibly the loss which this Court and the Country has sustained, in the death of the Hon. Thomas Todd, late a Judge of this Court.

Resolved, That to testify their respect for the virtues and talents of the deceased, and their sense of the loss which the community has sustained by his death, the members of this Bar, and the Officers of the Court, will wear the usual badge of mourning, for the residue of the Term.

Resolved, That the Attorney General, in the hall of the Bar, and Officers of the Court, do respectfully move the Court, that the foregoing resolutions may be entered on the minutes of his proceedings.

WM. WIRT, Chairman.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

"Pacifcator" again attempts to address you upon a subject the most important and interesting perhaps that has engaged your attention for many years. And however much the views I gave you in the last Gazette may be revised, and corrected, yet I am conscious that they were bottomed upon honest feelings, and arose from an ardent wish to promote the general good, by calming the tumult and disorder which seem to have almost unsettled the very foundations of the Government. It is folly in us now to ask, why what party was this tumult created! The only question should be, how can it be settled! Wise men, whose the mischief should immediately strive to remedy the evil. Delay and idle deliberation in such cases are sometimes followed by misfortunes which for a long time retard the progress of improvement, and cripple the enterprising spirit of the people. As for myself although I may be mistaken in my sentiments upon this subject, yet I know that I am not mistaken in my feelings. I am anxious for the glory of the state, and for the public good, to see its citizens once more interchange those friendly feelings which sweeten society, and bless it with the smile of peace. I wish to see the trumpet tongue of scandal hushed in the land, and all the malignant stormy feelings which faction produces, banished far distant from our borders. Look around you and what is there to please the eye, or gladden the soul of the Patriot! Look to the future and calmly reflect upon the melancholy prospect which it exhibits. And although many have cried out that "all is well," yet they must convince my understanding of the fact, and disprove the abundant testimony which surrounds me, before my apprehensions can be lulled to sleep. I see much to regret

all. The wheels of justice must either be entirely stopped or be clogged with the blood of the citizens they will have to crush. They will not the people rise in the majesty of their power and crush the tyrant which serves only to expose private feeling and to endanger the lives and property of every citizen!

Is there a man in the country who is ambitious of lasting and of honorable fame? Is there one who wishes to raise his reputation upon the public good and to die with the imperishable honors of a Patriot? If so, let him come forth, the fearless advocate of peace & with dauntless spirit struggle to save the temple of justice from ruin and our once peaceful Commonwealth from the anticipated horrors of civil commotion. And wherever in these unhappy times will nobly lay aside the bitter feelings which unite the partisan and honestly strive to allay the turbulence of party pride and harmonize the people will be hailed as a patriot in after ages.

Where too, let me ask, sleeps the peaceful, christian spirit of the community! For they are a people "zealous of good works," and when the generous enthusiasm of the patriot is purified by the spirit of the christian, it gives him a command over his passions and peace becomes the first impulse of his heart and follows upon his footsteps. Then let him recommend the spirit of mutual forbearance and "clarity which covereth a multitude of faults," and thus aid in giving peace to an agitated country. The thanks of thousands will hereafter consecrate the christian deed and the blessing of Heaven will rest upon him—for it has been declared, "blessed is the peace maker."

PACIFICATOR.

CONGRESS AT PANAMA.

The primary topics to which the attention of the representatives in the congress at Panama will be directed, are these, as enumerated by the writers in the South American newspapers, and quoted in the N. A. Review.

1. To form a solemn compact, or league, by which the states, whose representatives are present, will be bound to unite in prosecuting the war against their common enemy, Old Spain, or any other powers, which shall assist Spain in her hostile designs, or in any other wise assumes the attitude of any enemy.
2. To draw up and publish a manifesto, setting forth to the world the justice of their cause and the relations they desire to hold with other Christian powers.
3. To form a convention of navigation and commerce, applicable both to the confederated states and to their allies.
4. To consider the expediency of combining the forces of the republics, to free the Islands of Puerto Rico and Cuba from the yoke of Spain, and in such case, what contingent each ought to contribute for this end.
5. To take measures for joining in a prosecution of the war at sea, and on the coasts of Spain.
6. To determine whether these measures shall also be extended to the Canary and Philippine islands.
7. To take into consideration the means of making effectual the declaration of the president of the United States, respecting any ulterior designs of a foreign power to colonize any portion of this continent, and also the means of resisting all interference from abroad with the domestic concerns of the American governments.
8. To settle by common consent, the principles of those rights of nations which are in their nature controvertible.
9. To determine on what footing shall be placed the political and commercial relations of those portions of our hemisphere which have obtained, or shall obtain their independence, but whose independence, has not been recognized by any European or American power, as was for many years the case with Hayti.

WOODEN NUTMES OUT DONE.

An Ohio paper, in noticing the great increase of Tobacco planting in that state, informs us, that such is the demand for Tobacco Seed, that it is readily disposed of at a dollar per gall. An individual in Belmont county has sold, within the last six or eight weeks, seed to the amount of nearly three hundred dollars, and we have been informed that some of the wooden nutmeg folks have seized the opportunity of speculating, but instead of supplying the people with Tobacco Seed—they will sell them mullen seed, and in the absence of that, have been known to substitute pulverized decayed wood, and dispose of it to the unfortunates at genuine little price.

Bd. Patriot.

The last Annual Obituary of the Russian Empire published at St Petersburg, records the death of a man at the very advanced age of 168, near to Potoski, on the frontier of Livonia. He had seen seven Sovereigns on the Throne of Russia, and remembered the death of Gustavus Adolphus. He had been a soldier in the thirty years war; at the battle of Poltava, in 1709, he was 51 years of age. At the age of 93 he married his third wife, with whom he lived 50 years; the two youngest sons of this marriage were 86 and 92 respectively in the year 1796; the oldest of his other sons in the same year were 95 and 92 respectively. The entire family of this patriarch comprises 133 descendants who all lived together in the village of Polatzka, which the Empress Catharine the Second caused to be built for them, granting at the same time a considerable tract of land for their support. In the 163 year of his age, this modern Nestor was in the enjoyment of the most robust health.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Lexington, March 2nd 1826.

Resolved, that the assessors be directed to take the sense of the taxable male inhabitants of the Town of Lexington on the expediency of petitioning the Legislature for an act of incorporation.

And the Clerk is directed to request the Editors of the newspapers in Lexington to publish the above resolution.

A true extract from the Records

At H. I. BODLEY C B T T L.

10—31

A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF SADDLE TREES WILL BE KEPT AT MR JOHN BRYAN and Son's Saddlery Shop, Main street, Lexington where saddlers may be supplied at all times.

JACOB BRONSTON.

March 6, 1826—10—11.

NOTICE.

JOHN W. HUNT and RICHARD HIGGINS esqrs. are appointed to contract for building a second wing to the Lunatic Asylum of the same size and workmanship of the first. Any person or persons desirous of undertaking the building, are requested to make specific proposals in writing immediately.

By order of the Board of Commissioners, Lexington March 10—1826—31

AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, The 17th and 18th March, Will be sold BY DANIEL BRADFORD, A assortment of Merchandise, being the stock of a retail store, consisting of Broad Cloths and Cassimer's Peize Cloths, 3 & 4 Point Blankets, Cotton Plaid, assorted; Calicoes and Gingham do; Linen do; Calicoes do; Muslins do; Black Silk, Cotton and Worsted Stripes, Thread Silk and Cotton Leno; Silk and Grape Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Linen Cambrics, plain and figured Mull, Jaconet and Rock Muslin, figured Silks, Low Laces, Brown Holland, Vestings, American and India Rascals, Dimity, Sewing Silk, Italian and Canton Crapes, Bandana Hats, Cotton Shaks, Silk Gausse and Thine Botting Cloths, &c. &c. Hatters Trimmings Cotton, Silk & Worsted Hosiery and Gloves, Ribbons, Cloth, Sine Sweeping and Scrubbing Brushes, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

10—11



OFFICIAL PRIZE LIST OF FIRST DRAWING TENTH CLASS Grand Masonic Hall Lottery.

Which took place in the GRAND HALL, on Saturday afternoon last, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

23	1069	15	2222	20	3270	15	4323	20
14	16	15	12	22	35	5	35	6
35	38	332	300	37				
51	1140	15	47	103	50	20		
67	51	98	401	63				
49	1232	436	15	73				
9	37	15	92	23	444			
115	50	506	15	7	720			
17	63	12	9	49	20			
28	99	43	54	87				
80	1351	500	61	531	73			
2	76	63	609	9				
33	85	18	30	503				
223	8	609	704	16				
42	15	531	56	5	21	20		
9			5	9	36			
63	7	771	22	41				
308	613	82	33	56				
30	32	613	38	9				
44	15	50	20	40	610			
9	15	62	65	50	933	50		
66	91	78	34	28				
401	20	721	902	35	69			
3	50	632	3	51	74			
46	42	7	7	96				
51	9	9	74	798				
550	91	12	4035	15	983			
51	20	953	100	48	110	90		
79	59	69	25	40	5092	20		
98	75	3041	85	53				
603	15	70	79	91	15	111	15	
41	20	3	159	93	50	19		
702	91	85	93	28				
7	2019	98	200	36	20			
13	38	204	18	50	48			
37	42	5	28	70	15			
92	20	131	11	56	15	207		
889	60	15	26	78	79	15		
93	62	56	308	87				
974	4	57	21	20	88			

The numbers above having no amounts against them are prizes of Ten Dollars each. Drawing will be continued again next week—Tickets still remain at Ten Dollars.

March 10—10

State of Kentucky,

Grant Circuit Set, November Term 1825.

Frederick Whitmore & Polly his wife vs. Daniel Mays & Jane his wife Comps. In Chy against

John M. Chure and Wm. Griffith, Defs.

This day came the Complainants by their Counsel and the Defs Wm. Griffith having failed to enter his appearance agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State, the Clerk is ordered by the Court that unless the said Defs Griffith shall appear here on or before the first day of our next May Term and answer the Complainants Bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered, that a Copy of this order be inserted in some authorized News paper published in this State two months successively as the law directs; and the cause is continued to next Term.

A Copy Attest.

H. B. SMITH C. G. C. C.

(Payne & Trazar,)
(Attorneys for Comps.)

February 3 1826—5—9w

CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND

Grocery Store.

Joseph Bruen,

MAIN STREET.

HAS just received the following GOODS, viz:

SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not pegged.

From Philadelphia, a complete assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

—ALSO—

GROCERIES.

TEA, COFFEE, MUSTARD,

SUGAR, PEPPER, INDIGO,

CHOCOLATE, ALSPICE, STARCH,

RAISINS, HONEY, CHEESE,

FIGS, CINNAMON, SOAP,

Spanish and Common CIGARS,

TOBACCO.

Spermacetti OIL for LAMPS,

London Madeira, in Bottles,

Sherry Wine,

Domestic Wine,

Cherry Brandy, two kinds,

French Brandy,

RUM,

Old Peach Brandy,

Old Whisky,

Cordials, in bottles & by the gallon.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

LIQUID BLACKING,

In boxes

RIZOR PASTE.

N. B. For the convenience of many, he keeps Coffee ready roasted (in the Patent Cylinder) also, best Pepper and Spice, really ground. He hopes that the Coffee thus burnt will prove excellent, and far superior to any other, by those who will try it.

There will be a separate list of his Garden Seeds

JOSEPH BRUEN.

Lexington, Nov. 28, 1825—48—11

FRESH MEDICINES.

JOHN NORTON.

Has just received from the East, a large quantity of fresh Drugs and Medicines which he offers for sale.

Wholesale and Retail;

together with a general assortment of Patent Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, all of superior quality. Also Swann's Panacea, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, Medicine Chests, and Apothecary's Ware of all sizes, at his Drug and Chemical Store, corner of Main and Upper streets, south of the Court House.

BUTLERS

Vegetable Indian Specific

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Asthma's, &c. &c. Disorders of the Breast and Lungs, the above Medicines are recommended by many Certificates, price \$1 each.

Sold by JOHN NORTON Druggist.

N. B. Country Physicians and Apothecary's, who supply at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms.

Lexington, March 1st 1826—9—11

STRAYED,

FROM Captain Barbee's Stable in Lexington on the 15th inst. two Horses, one

A LARGE ROAN,

but at the present season would more readily be taken for a Bay, is about sixteen hands high, has a tolerable long tail, roman nose and is a natural trotter, carries himself handsomely, by a close examination a year may be seen extending from the top of his withers down his right shoulder, his hoofs considerably creased by founders, had but one shoe on when he escaped, and was tender footed.

The other a

SMALL BAY,

low necked, carries his tail low, and was shod all round; neither is any where marked with white. Any person giving information of, or delivering said horses or either of them at Captain Barbee's, shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble.

SAM'L S. PORTER.

Feb. 27th 1826—9—31

Lancasterian Seminary.

THE fourth Session in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in March next.

(Entrance fees will be in gold or silver.)

WILLIAM DICKINSON Prinr.

February 22 1826—6—11

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription.

The Speeches

OF

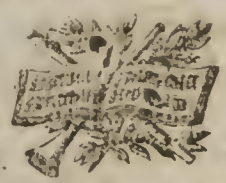
HENRY CLAY,

In the Congress of the United States, from 1810 to 1824, inclusive.

FEW individuals in our country have performed a more important part in its political relations, or attracted more universal attention than Henry Clay. For fifteen years he has filled the most conspicuous stations in the gift of his country, and the history of its public career is essentially associated with that of the nation. To him, more than to any other individual now living, may be attributed that system of policy which has secured our present prosperity, so greatly exalted our character, and so extensively diffused our reputation. To his Speeches in Congress we may look as the sources of the most influential and beneficial acts of our Federal Government for several years past—acts which have laid the foundations of the glory and prosperity of his country, and which have reared an imperishable monument to the magnanimity of his principles, the rigor of his intellect, the accuracy of his judgment, and the splendour of his genius.

It is greatly to be deplored, that no memorials of these instructive and splendid effusions of natural genius and cultivated talents are to be found, except in the ephemeral newspapers of the day, which few have preserved, and which are now inaccessible to the great mass of society. Believing that these excellent speeches are worthy of preservation and that the public participate in our opinion have resolved to undertake their publication, in a firm volume, convenient for general use, and better calculated to diffuse their benefits, than that in which they are now to be found.

The work which we propose to publish will comprise the following speeches delivered by Mr Clay, all of which refer to subjects of general interest, and which can



POET'S CORNER.

FROM THE OLIVE BRANCH.
Again the tramp of discord sounds
Relentless, near and far
Again are faction's busy hounds
Loud bellowing civil war;
And e're another year of strife
Shall end in peace to all.
Perhaps beneath the assassin's knife
May other worthies fall,
Does not some pow'ful agent stir—
Some desperate men conspire—
Some dark mysterious spirit stir
The work of blood and fire?
Does not some nest of fiends unseen,
Their plans of mischief form?
Does party zeal or private spleen
Work sluggishly in the storm?
Could such a train of awful crimes
To casualty belong,
The men, the objects, and the times,
Would strike suspicion strong,
Still terror reigns with treason base,
And faction lends her hand,
To bring conviction and disgrace
On this devoted land;
Already justice cries aloud,
The broken laws give way,
Unconquered rage infects the crowd,
And daggers rule the day,
And ne'er will litigation end,
Nor law from doubts be free,
While lawyers make the laws, and bend
Their force to every fee.
Our Constitution nobly stands,
The work of generous hearts,
But shows the touch of lawyer hands,
Perplexed to various parts.
The bond that should all hearts unite,
Divides and reves more,
And keeps the strife 'twixt power and right,
Forever in a roar.
The social bond is tied to slack
That knaves will go astray,
While in quest men to bring them back
Ship out some nearer way.
I dread the law's prepondering tribe,
For dangerous will they be,
While money has the power to bribe
And set the guilty free.
Not freedom's boast, nor pride of health,
Nor honor's laws controul,
'Tis wealth, 'tis riches, 'tis spurious wealth,
That subjugates the soul.
It is not wealth that comes too light,
But few its value find,
'Till half enjoyed it takes its flight
And leaves remorse behind,
'Tis trash, the sire of pride, and trash
And artificial need;
It stings our appetites for cash,
But makes us poor indeed.
Ambition feeds, and envy vaing,
Torn every vesting soul,
And keeps us ever on the strain
For things beyond our power.
The dull pursuits of civil life
Our daring souls disdain,
And deep in speculative strife,
Dispute all moderate gain.
Our gallant rage for honor dear
In pride of office ends,
Our flattering titles fast I fear
To kingly glory tends,
Commanders brave have we—in show,
Who battle never saw,
And judges wise, who scarcely know
The language of the law;
And here I light your pride alarm,
Ye knights of low degree,
But rav'ning wolves do greater harm,
So nibbling rats go free.
Now let us compromise our broils,
The joys of peace to prove,
And like true knights devote our toils
To Liberty and love.

A PRINTERS APOLOGY.

FOR ASKING HIS SUBSCRIBERS TO PAY FOR THE PAPER
"Out of wood—and clothing scant—
Dry goods due for—lats in want—
Children fretful—wife complaining—
Credit difficult sustaining—
Notes to manage—discount rare—
Debt enough—can't live on air—
Though I would by no means run ye—
Think ye—do I not want money!"

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership of E. & R. Henry was dissolved on 25th day of December 1824, all those indebted to said firm are requested to come forward and make payment, as further indulgence cannot be given, and all those holding claims against said firm are requested to call and receive payment at their former stand where Richard Henry, who is authorized to settle all accounts of said firm will strictly attend to that business.

ELIJAH HENRY,
RICHARD HENRY.

Blacksmith's Business.

Richard Henry continues to carry on the Blacksmith's business at the former stand, at the upper end of the upper market, Water Street Lexington. He intends keeping on hand, Axes and a general assortment of new work in his line, warranted of the best quality.
January 7th 1826—1-tf

JAMES SHANNON, late of Wheeling, Va.

Will practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette and the Circuit Court of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.
Lex Dec 20, 1824.—25-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Bridges deceased are requested to come forward and settle their respective balances, as no further indulgence can be given; and those who have claims against said estate are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, in order that provision may be made for their payments.
ELIZABETH BRIDGES, Adm'r.
February, 24th 1826. 8-3t

Col. Solomon P. Sharp's Clients,

ARE informed, that his executors have employed DANIEL MAYES attorney at law, to close the unfinished business of Col Sharp, in the several courts of Lexington and the adjoining counties. Mr. Mayes has taken possession of the estate lately occupied by Col. Sharp, in Frankfort as a law office; and will regularly attend to any business of a professional character that may be confided to him. It is his intention to resign his station as representative immediately on the rising of the legislative assembly in Lexington.
Dec 10th 1825—36-3m

JAMES B. JANUARY.

PRESENTS his compliments to his clients and informs them, that during his temporary absence, their business in Fayette circuit court will be attended to by Richard B. Chim, Esq. Col. Leslie Combs and Col. Thomas M. Hickey, and in the Jessamine circuit court by Maj. James Shannon and Capt. Levi L. Todd.
Lexington Jan 27th, 1826—4-tf.



WILLS and the ensuing Season commencing 4th of March at the Farm of the subscriber on the Strade's road leading from Lexington to Winchester, and five miles from the former; for particulars see bills.

PARKER DUDLEY.

THE celebrated Jack
SANCHE,
kept formerly by Mr. Joseph Graves will likewise stand at the same place.
P. D.
January 9th 1826—2-tf

Pittsburgh Porter, Beer & Ale

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has recently brought with him from Pittsburgh,

One Hundred and thirty Barrels of
SHIRAZ first quality
Porter, Beer & Ale

Persons who wish to purchase, will please CALL AT THE CELLAR ON CHEAPSIDE, under the building formerly occupied by Mr. Daniel Bradford as an Auction Room, where it can be had by the dozen, draught, or single bottle.

GABRIEL REED.

February 3d, 1826.—5-tf



THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that "THE LEXINGTON STEAM FOUNDRY" is now in operation at his old stand back of the Wagon Garden Factory on Water Street opposite the lower Market where all kinds of CASTINGS in IRON or BRASS will be executed on the shortest notice.
WOOL CORNING MACHINES complete made of the most approved patterns.
BELLS cast to all sizes.
He will also furnish WROUGHT IRON WORK and CASTINGS in sets for machinery or any part of it. CASH given for old COPPER, BRASS, IRON & PAINTS.

David A. Sayre.

Lexington January 12, 1826—2-tf.

LA MOTTE'S COUGH DROPS.

Important Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions.

THIS Elixir is not offered to the public as infallible, but as a rival to all others, but as possessing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption. A timely use of these drops may be considered a certain curative in most cases of

Common Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, Want of Sleep

arising from debility; and in Spasmodic Asthma it is singularly efficacious. A particular attention to the directions accompanying each bottle is necessary.

The following certificates from respectable gentlemen, physicians and surgeons, are subjoined, to show that this composition is one which enlightened men are disposed to regard as efficacious and worthy of public patronage.
Having examined the composition of Mr. Crosby's improvement upon

La Motte's Cough Drops.

we have no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as being well adapted to those cases of disease for which he recommends it.
Doct. Jonathan Dorr, dated Albany, Dec. 4, 1824: James Post, of White-Creek, February, 14th, 1825: Watson Sumner and John Webb, M. D. of Cambridge, Feb. 26th 1825: Solomon Dean, of Jackson, Jan. 20th 1825.

Mr. A. Crosby—I am pleased with this opportunity of relating a few facts, which may serve in commemoration of your excellent Cough Drops. For ten years I was afflicted with a pulmonary complaint, my cough was severe my appetite weak and my strength failing. I used many popular medicines, but only found temporary relief, until by a continued use of your valuable drops, I have been blessed with such perfect health as to render further means unnecessary.
Rev EBERNEZER HARRIS.

Salon [N. Y.] January 12th, 1825.

Prepared by A. CROSBY, sole proprietor, Cambridge (N. Y.) whose signature will be affixed in his own hand writing to each bill of directions. Be particular that each bottle is enveloped in a stern or check label, which is struck on the same bill with the directions.

Sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. G. DAWSON Pittsburgh—J. CRAMBECKER, Wheeling—P. M. WEDDELL, Druggists, Cleveland—O. & S. CROSBY, Druggists Columbus—GOODWIN, ASHTON & Co. M. WOLF & Co. A. FAIRCHILD, Druggists Cincinnati—RYERS and BUTLER, D. WILSON, Druggists Louisville.—and retail by J. D. THOMAS, Winchester Ky and at the

Drug Store of James Graves.

Lexington, Ky.
Each bottle contains 45 doses; Price One Dollar single; nine Dollars per doz.
May 25th, 1827—1 year.

Sale of Land and Slaves.

ON the 15th day of March, 1825, will be sold to the highest bidder, at Public Sale, 34 acres of Land and 7 slaves. The property will be sold at 12 months credit, bond and approved security required, payable in Gold and Silver; Sale to take place on the Land, which is situated five miles from Lexington on the Hickman road, by the place where Nancy Pettit lives. Sale made in obedience to a decree of the Fayette circuit court, and until indisputable.
HARRY PETTIT,
February 23, 1826 8-3t Commissioner.

Morocco Manufactory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States; also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported. This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture.

N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL on hand.
PATRICK GEOHEGAN.
January 13th, 1826—2-tf

LEXINGTON HOPE FOUNDRY.

Will. H. Delph
HAS commenced the above business in all its branches, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of
Brass & Iron Castings
On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, and PAINTS.
Lexington, Oct 14, 1825.—41-tf

Ohio Cheese and Flour.

50 BBLs best OHIO FLOUR,
30 Casks Western Reserve CHEESE of superior quality, just received and for Sale at the Store of
G. W. ANDERSON.
January 6, 1826—1-tf

Washington Hall.

ASA WILGUS,
HAS removed from his old stand in Russellville, to the well known and large commodious buildings where Amos Edwards formerly kept a Public House in said town, where he will keep a public house for the entertainment of those who choose to call on him, on the most moderate terms. His Table, Bar, and Stable, shall be well furnished and attended to.
Nov. 5th. 1825.—30-3m

GEORGE W. ANDERSON,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.
BUSINESS entrusted to him will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. A general assortment of
GROCERIES,
Of the best Quality, for Wholesale or Retail, will constantly be kept on hand, at the Stone House, corner of Cheapside, formerly occupied by Thomas Anderson.
Lexington, January 6, 1826—1-tf.

Lexington Brewery.

THE subscribers having rented the above establishment for a term of years, will be ready in a few days to supply this Town and the neighboring Towns with

Porter, Beer and Ale,

of superior quality and at reduced prices; orders from the country directed to the BREWERY through the Post-office will be attended to.

CASH paid for Barley on Delivery

—ALSO—

Fifty cords of good wood wanted
MONTMOLIN & DONOHOO.
October 20, 1825—42-tf.

N. B. All letters must be post paid.

LAW NOTICE.

Robert J. Breckinridge,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW;
WILL ATTEND THE FAYETTE CIRCUIT AND COUNTY COURTS.
Lexington, April 6, 1824.—15-tf.

State of Kentucky,

Jessamine Circuit Sct. October Term 1825.
Vincent Lewis and Daniel Lewis,
Devises & Executors of Thomas Lewis dec'd.
complainants.

AGAINST
William Jones and wife and others defendants.
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants Ezekiel Jenkins, and Mary his wife, Peter Hardaway, James Morrison, the unknown heirs of Thomas Morrison, John Morrison, James Morrison, Nathaniel Morrison, Balar Degrass, and Mary his wife, Peter M. Hardaway and Agness his wife, Meriwether S. Gilliam and Elizabeth his wife, John Alfred and Martha his wife are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, therefore on motion of the complainants it is ordered that unless the said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next April term of this court and answer the complainants bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth two calendar months in succession.
A copy test, DANIEL B. PRICE, clk.
7-9t.

Broke away

FROM Lexington on the day Gen. Lafayette was there a likely
Sorrel Horse,
about fifteen hands and a half high, long main and tail, four years old, resembling the Hamiltonian breed, very much a natural trotter. Any person bringing said horse to me, or giving such information so that I can get him shall be well rewarded for their trouble by the subscriber living near Salsbets ferry Woodford County February 17th 1826.
JAMES DUPUY.
8-3t

The Subscriber

HAVING a large stock of Bristles on hand, and being concerned with an experienced workman here, and will keep a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BRUSHES, made in the neatest manner, Wholesale or Retail; likewise SOAP, CANDLES and GLUE, by the box or barrel, of his own manufacture, warranted good. He will send the best 4 April, have fifty or sixty barrels Glue ready for delivery, which will be sold low for cash. Those wanting will please call.
SAM. COOLIDGE.
Main Cross Street.
Lex February 1st 1826—5-3t

MARNIX VIRDEN.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with
A COMPLETE HACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself, and from four to six years experience in driving in Lexington, he can confidently say his character as a safe and careful driver has been well established, as to a sure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Mill Street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.
Lex. Jan. 29th, 1825.—50-tf

Journeymen Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.
JOHN EADS.
Lexington March 24, 1825—12-tf

Transylvania University.

Medical Department.
THE Introductory Lectures will commence on Monday next, in the Chapel of the University, at 12 o'clock, and will be continued throughout the week at the same hour. The friends of Science are respectfully invited.
DR. DUDLEY, on Monday.
DR. CALDWELL, on Tuesday.
DR. DRAKE on Wednesday.
DR. RICHARDSON, on Thursday.
DR. BLYTHE, on Friday.
DR. SHORT, on Saturday.
DANL. DRAKE, M.D. Dean.
Oct 31, 1825—44-tf.

CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers having united in carrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of
WILSON & HENRY,

Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excellent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line.

They will in a short time, have a large assortment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. finished, and will be glad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

Mattresses,
Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style.
ROBERT WILSON,
JOHN HENRY.
Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825—35-tf

\$50 REWARD.

I Will give the above reward in notes of the Commonwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and conviction of the person, who broke into my store room in the town of Versailles, on the night of the thirtieth inst and took out of my money drawer about two hundred dollars, principally in tickets issued by the subscriber, the greater portion of which were seventy-five and sixty-two and a half cents notes. Persons holding tickets for the above sums are requested to bring them in and exchange them for other tickets, or to receive the commonwealth's notes for them. The public are desired to observe particularly of whom they receive tickets of the above denomination issued by
DANIEL PRICE
Versailles Ky Jan 20 1825—3-tf

LAW NOTICE.

J. M. McCalla and J. O. Harrison,
HAVE united in the practice of the law, in the town of Versailles, on the night of the thirtieth inst and took out of my money drawer about two hundred dollars, principally in tickets issued by the subscriber, the greater portion of which were seventy-five and sixty-two and a half cents notes. Persons holding tickets for the above sums are requested to bring them in and exchange them for other tickets, or to receive the commonwealth's notes for them. The public are desired to observe particularly of whom they receive tickets of the above denomination issued by
DANIEL PRICE
Versailles Ky Jan 20 1825—3-tf

Iron and Castings.

RED River and Slate Iron works are now in operation, a constant supply of Iron of the first quality, and a general assortment of Castings will be constantly kept in the old Iron Store, on short street below the Jail—by
WILLIAM MACBEAN Agent
For RICHARD HAWES.
January 5 1826—1-tf

LAW LECTURES.

J. Bledsoe and C. Humphreys,
PROPOSE delivering a course of Lectures on Law respectively during the ensuing season, commencing the 1st Monday in Nov. and ending the 1st of March. The pupils of both will have the use of their joint Librery, and the Tickets of both will not exceed 50 dollars in currency, and five dollars for contingent expenses. Their Tickets may be taken separately, and the instructions of one or both be had at the option of the students. They will lecture on different branches of the science. J. Bledsoe on Common and Statute Law, including on various branches the remedy in equity—and C. Humphreys on equity Maritime, Mercantile law & the practice of law, including actions and pleadings. A legislative assembly and moot courts will be held.
J. BLEDSOE,
C. HUMPHREYS.
Sept. 30, 1825—39-tf

WHEAT.

THE highest price in CASH will be given for good Merchable
WHEAT
At the ALLUVIAN MILLS in Lexington, where may be always had, Superfine
FLOUR
And excellent CORN MEAL.
JOSEPH BARNETT.
Dec. 16th 1825.—50-tf

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 27th inst a negro man named
JORDAN,
about five feet six or seven inches high, a light mulatto, clumsy well set, a scar on his forehead, stutters a little when confused; took with him a black Hat of my make, a blue Casinet Roundabout, and Grey Casinet Pantaloon, a pair of nearly new Boots, and a pair of fine Shoes. He will likely make for Canada, and pass for a Hatter. I will give \$20 for the delivery of him to me in Lexington, and pay all reasonable charges, or \$50 if taken out of the state and delivered to me or confined as above.

JOHN STUTTE.
Lex. Ky. 27th Jan. 1826—4-tf.



(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON MILL.)

SHOW manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of purposes, viz: The common Steel, with & without the racket wheel, The newly invented and much approved double-headed Steel,
The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children (patented)
Gent's and Ladies' Corsets, Buckskin, taffskin, and Russia Drilling Riding Trowsers, with and without springs, and with private pockets,
Ladies' Gendoliers, and Misses Black Stays, to relieve pain in the breast,
Dresses and single Morocco Surplices with rollers Female Bandages, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

The Tailoring Business.

In its various branches, continued as usual.
Lexington, May 5, 1825.—18-tf

For Sale,

145
ACRES OF FIRST RATE
LAND.

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the balance is in a good state of cultivation (a fine house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.
GEORGE C. ROBINSON.
Lex. April 1, 1824—14-tf.

For Sale,

A SMALL FARM OF
30 ACRES
In the immediate neighborhood
of Lexington.

THERE are on it comfortable buildings for two families if necessary—good water—meadows & orchards—under good fence—and a sufficiency of wood land. Terms can be made very favourable.
Apply to CHARLES WILKINS,
or GEORGE C. ROBINSON.
Lex. Aug. 1, 1824—12-tf

WHISKEY.

WHISKEY of a superior quality
for sale by the barrel, by
DAY C. MEGOWAN.
Upper end of the upper market house.
Lexington, May 16th 1824—20-tf

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and opening an elegant assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA & DOMESTIC.
He has extra superfine BLUE and BLACK CLOTHS & CASSIMERE—Flowered paper for rooms—Baltic bolts—Leghorn Bonnets—Chive Oil in canisters for machinery, &c. His good will be disposed of on reasonable terms.
To those purchasing to sell again he can offer inducements.
JOHN TILFORD.
Lexington, April 11, 1825—15-tf
P. S. Whiskey by the barrel—Powder by the keg, from the Union Mills, for sale.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his
SMITH SHOP to the Corner
of Upper Street, between the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, where he carries on the
WHITESMITH BUSINESS
in his various branches, viz: Saddle Bells and Steel yards made and repaired. The Iron work for all sorts of machinery, Hearth Irons almost always on hand for sale, Locks repaired &c. &c.

He renders his thanks to his former friends, and assures them and the public that no pains shall be spared to make them well satisfied both in quality & price of the work done at his shop.

For Horse Shoeing and other kinds of Blacksmith Work is done at his Shop at the customary prices.

THOMAS STUDMAN.
N. B. Two or three hands will be taken to learn the trade.
Feb. 10, 1825.—6-tf.

COTTON.

A FEW Bales of Alabama Cotton of the first pick, for sale—also—fifth proof & Common proof

WHISKEY,
of first quality, from the Union Mills—on reasonable terms.
JOHN BRAND.
Lex. Nov. 10 1825—45-tf.

Queensware & China.

JAMES HAMILTON,
MAIN STREET.

HAS imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Liverpool and China ware selected with care expressly for this market, containing
Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns, do Tea do do do
do Plates Tufflers & Muffins do
do Oval Dishes do
do Covered do very handsome, do
do Soup Tureens do
do Saucers do
do Bakers and Nappies, do
do Mugs and Pitchers, do
do Bowls, Basins and Ewers, do
do Teapots, a great variety of Creams, do
do Coffee Bowls and Saucers, do
do Tea cups and Saucers, &c. &c.
Gold Band Tea sets, some very handsome, Enamelled edge and C C ware of every description which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very small advance for cash.

CASH will be given for a few tons of
HEMP.
Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19-tf